ITOCHU ENEX CO., LTD.

(TSE First Section, 8133)

FY2021 Financial Results for First Nine Months

January 31, 2022





Note

We pay close attention to the content of the material, but the Company and information providers will not be liable for any damage caused by errors in the information posted or damage suffered based on the information posted in this material.

The current plans and strategies of the Company posted in this material are forecasts prepared by the Company based on information currently available, and these future forecasts include risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, the actual results may differ materially from the forecasts posted. Please note that the Company does not guarantee the certainty of these forecasts.

- •Unless otherwise noted, all the numerical values in this material are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- •In this material, the notation has been replaced as follows.





Results Highlights

Overview of Consolidated Financial Results for First Nine Months of FY2021

- Quarterly net profits increased 1.8 billion yen to 11.3 billion yen, 19.0% year on year.

 Profit increased mainly due to the impact of inventory valuation factors associated with higher LP gas import prices and valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company, despite the absence of temporary revenue from operations that captured crude oil price fluctuations in the same period of the previous fiscal year. As a consequence, profit for the first nine months reached a record high.
- The ratio of SG&A expenses to gross profit suggests that the ratio of SG&A expenses was properly controlled (78.9%) as in the previous year, despite a recovery in sales activities in certain sectors.

Net sales

657.0 billion yen (+27.4% year on year)

Operating profit

17.9 billion yen (+12.5% year on year)

Gross profit

63.2 billion yen (-1.9% year on year)

Net profit

11.3 billion yen (+19.0% year on year)



The Impact of the COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic

Impact on business performance (Year-on-year change)

| | Oil | □ Sales of gasoline and diesel oil increased although the impact of remote working and stay at home advisories remained. |
|-------------|---------------|--|
| GAS | LP gas | □ The operating rates of stores/factories, etc. have been recovering, having led to an increase in the sales volume of LP gas (for business and industrial use). □ Demand driven by those refraining from going out was subsiding, but the sales volume of LP gas for household use remained unchanged from the year-ago level. Sales volume of LP gas for wholesale and automobile use decreased. □ Sales volume of industrial gas increased. |
| - <u></u> - | Power | □ Operating rates of stores/factories, etc. have been recovering, having led to an increase in the sales volume of high voltage power. □ Sales volume of low voltage power, including that for household use, increased due to an increase in the number of contracts, although demand driven by those refraining from going out was subsiding. |
| | Sales of cars | □ Sales volume increased due to a recovery in sales of new model cars, etc. |

Sales volume (company-wide)

| ■ Gasoline | 1,920 ,000 KL (+5.2% year on year) | ■ LP gas | 331,000 tons -1.7% year on year) | | tail 1,800 GWh |
|--------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| ■ Diesel oil | 2,465,000 KL (+6.7% year on year) | ■ Industrial gas | 50,000 tons +2.6% year on year) | ■ New cars | 19,000 units (+5.1% year on year) |





- Overview of Consolidated Financial Results for First Nine Months of FY2021
 - (1) Overview of the Entire Company
 - (2) Overview by Segment
- **♦** Appendix



Overview of Consolidated Financial Results for First Nine Months of FY2021 (1) Overview of the Entire Company



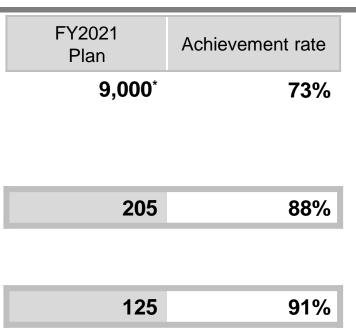
Summary of Financial Results for the First Nine Months of FY2021 Profit increased mainly due to valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company, and profits for the first nine month reached a record high

| (100 million yen) | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Net sales | 5,157 | 6,570 | +1,413 |
| Gross profit | 644 | 632 | -12 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | -489 | -498 | -9 |
| Operating profit | 159 | 179 | +20 |
| Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method | 8 | 16 | +8 |
| Net profit | 95 | 113 | +18 |
| Ratio of SG&A expenses to gross profit | 76.0% | 78.9% | +2.9pt |
| Dividends (yen/share) | 22 | 23 | +1 |

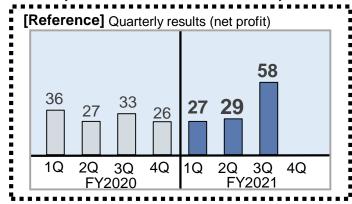
- Quarterly net profits increased 1.8 billion yen to 11.3 billion yen, 19.0% year on year.

 Profit increased mainly due to the impact of inventory valuation factors associated with higher LP gas import prices and valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company, despite the absence of temporary revenue from operations that captured crude oil price fluctuations in the same period of the previous fiscal year, and profit for the first nine months reached a record high.
- ☐ The ratio of SG&A expenses to gross profit came to 78.9%, a 2.9% increase year on year. The ratio rose, reflecting a recovery in sales activities in certain sectors.





* The full-year consolidated earnings forecast for net sales was revised to 900 billion yen from an initial forecast of 800 billion yen on January 31, 2022.

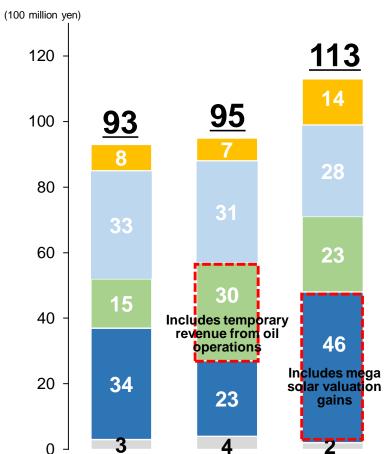


Net Profit by Segment

CSHIFT! PORT

Profit increased due to valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company in the Power & Utility business

FY2020 1Q FY2020 1Q FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results to 3Q Results



Major factors for increase/ decrease

Home-Life (YoY: +¥800 million, Percent of the plan achieved: 57%)

The number of customers under direct contract rose 5,000 from the end of the previous fiscal year, to approx. 557,000. For LP gas sales volume, demand for gas for business and industrial use was recovering. The overall sales volume remained unchanged from the year-ago level, reflecting decreases in wholesale sales and sales of gas for automobile use. Profit increased chiefly due to a recovery in the industrial gas business, reflecting the resumption of normal economic activity and the effect of inventories given a rise in import prices of LP gas.

Car-Life (YoY: -¥300 million, Percent of the plan achieved: 75%)

The number of filling stations decreased by 37 from the end of the previous fiscal year to 1,650. The sales volume of kerosene fell year on year, while demand for gasoline and diesel oil increased chiefly due to the resumption of normal economic activity. The overall sales volume of oil products increased year on year. The number of new cars sold increased year on year due to a recovery in sales of new model cars, etc. Profit declined due to the significant effect of a decrease in retail margins in the oil business, despite a recovery in the car dealer business.

Industrial Business (YoY: -¥700 million, Percent of the plan achieved: 88%)

The sales volume in the asphalt business decreased year on year due to comprehensive measures to ensure profitable sales. Sales volume in the marine fuel business was also down year on year, as the supply of fuel for inland vessels for new routes of existing customers was offset by a decrease in the supply of fuel for ocean going vessels. The sales volume of corporate fleet refueling cards increased year on year, reflecting activities to find new customers. Profit decreased, as an increase in profit in the asphalt business was offset by the absence of the temporary earnings from operations in response to fluctuations in crude oil prices as well as financial income in the previous fiscal year.

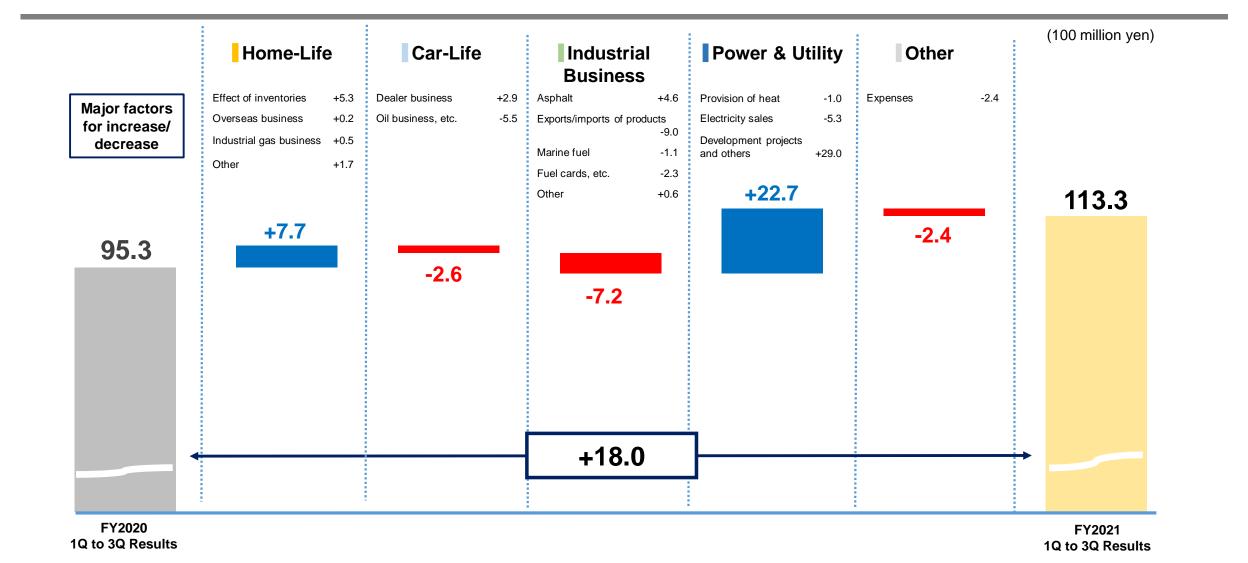
Power & Utility (YoY: +¥2,300 million, Percent of the plan achieved: 118%)

Among electricity retail sales, high-voltage power sales volume increased year on year due to the winning of large projects. Low-voltage power sales volume increased year on year with a rise in the number of contracts, mainly for household use. Demand in the heat provision business declined year on year due to a far lower average temperature in the summer than the year-ago level. Profit increased sharply due to valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company, despite narrower electricity retail margins due to higher procurement prices caused by surging resource prices.





Analysis of Net Profit in 1Q to 3Q by Segment



Financial Position

CSHIFT LEDER

Trade receivables/trade payables increased under the impact of seasonal and other factors

☐ **Total assets:** Increased 32.5 billion yen from the end of the previous year due to increases in trade receivables/trade payables and came to **440.9**

billion yen.

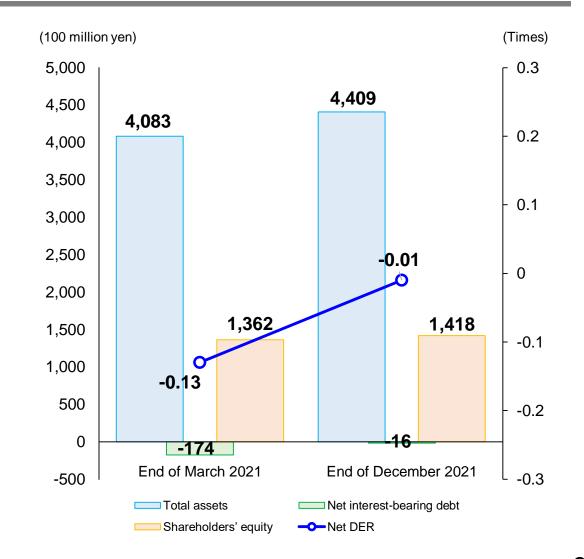
☐ Shareholders' equity:

Increased 5.5 billion yen, to **141.8 billion yen**, mainly reflecting a

rise in net profit.

□ **Net DER**: Net DER increased due to a rise in loans payable.

| (100 million yen) | End of March 2021 Results | End of December 2021 Results | Changes |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Total assets | 4,083 | 4,409 | +325 |
| Net interest-bearing debt | -174 | -16 | +158 |
| Shareholders' equity | 1,362 | 1,418 | +55 |
| Ratio of shareholders' equity to net assets | 33.4% | 32.2% | -1.2pt |
| Net DER | -0.13 | -0.01 | +0.12 |





Cash Flows



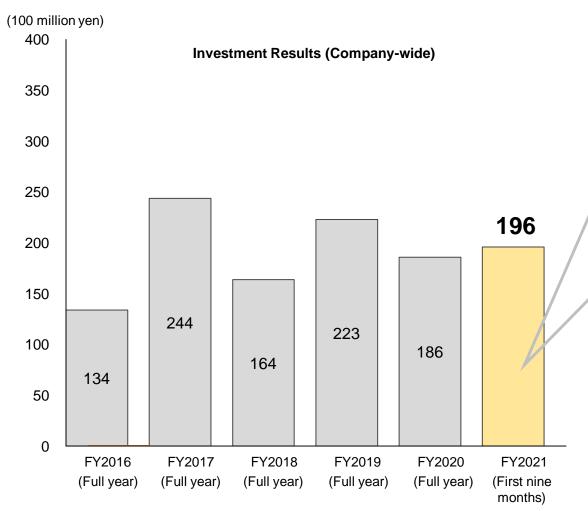
Continued to create ample cash flows from operating activities, and cash outflows due to investment in growth increased

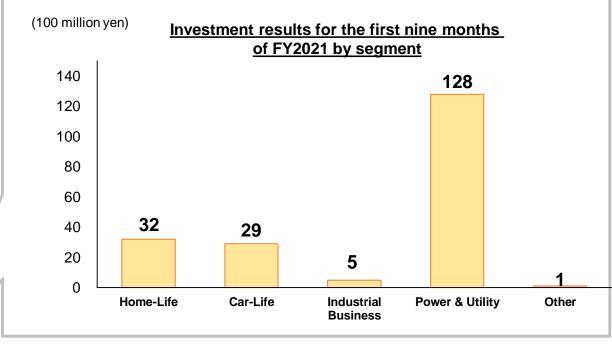
| (100 million yen) | | FY2018 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2019 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating | g activities | 97 | 161 | 335 | 294 |
| Cash flows from investing | activities | -35 | -10 | 38 | -152 |
| (Free cash flows) | | 62 | 151 | 374 | 142 |
| Cash flows from financing | activities | -75 | -179 | -156 | -139 |
| Substantive cash flows | | | | | |
| Substantive operating cas | Substantive operating cash flows (*) | | 266 | 232 | 250 |
| Operating CF Investing CF Financing CF FCF Substantive operating CF | 400 - 300 - 200 - 100 100 200 | ing capital (100 million yen) 150 62 -35 -75 | 161 -10 -179 | 374 335 232 -156 | 250 142 -152 -139 |
| | -300 | FY2018 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2019 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results |

Investment Trends



Acquired full equity interests in mega solar equity-method affiliates in the Power & Utility business





Major investment results

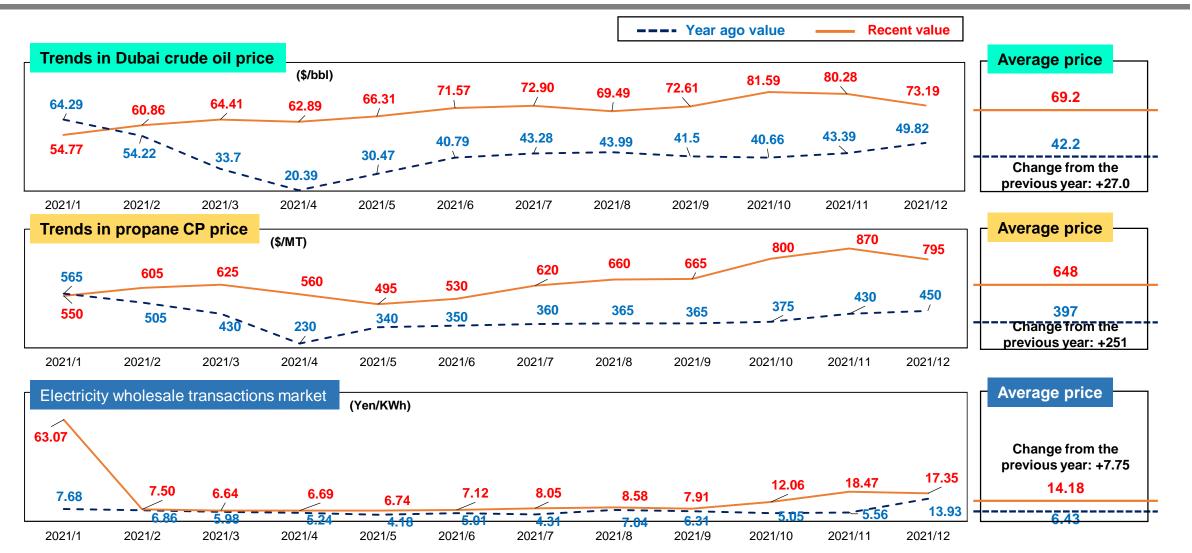
| Home-Life | Investment in plant and equipment, acquisition of business rights, etc. |
|---------------------|---|
| Car-Life | Investment in plant and equipment, etc. |
| Industrial Business | Investment in plant and equipment, etc. |
| Power & Utility | Investment in plant and equipment, development projects, etc. |
| Other | Investment in plant and equipment, etc. |



(Reference) Market Trends

CSHIFT! 2022

Crude oil and CP prices have been on the rise since they bottomed out in April of the previous year







Overview of Consolidated Financial Results for First Nine Months of FY2021 (2) Overview by Segment





Results by Segment

| (100 million yen) | | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes | Rate of change % | FY2021 Plan | Achievement rate |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Net sales | 5,157 | 6,570 | +1,413 | +27.4 | 9,000* | 73% |
| Company-wide | Operating profit | 159 | 179 | +20 | +12.5 | 205 | 88% |
| | Net profit | 95 | 113 | +18 | +19.0 | 125 | 91% |
| | Net sales | 526 | 610 | +84 | +16.0 | | |
| Home-Life | Operating profit | 8 | 13 | +5 | +63.1 | _ | _ |
| | Net profit | 7 | 14 | +8 | +115.5 | 25 | 57% |
| | Net sales | 2,956 | 3,757 | +800 | +27.1 | | |
| Car-Life | Operating profit | 56 | 56 | -0 | -0.8 | _ | _ |
| | Net profit | 31 | 28 | -3 | -8.5 | 38 | 75% |
| | Net sales | 1,116 | 1,548 | +432 | +38.7 | | |
| Industrial Business | Operating profit | 38 | 33 | -5 | -14.1 | _ | _ |
| | Net profit | 30 | 23 | -7 | -24.0 | 26 | 88% |
| | Net sales | 559 | 655 | +96 | +17.3 | _ | _ |
| Power & Utility | Operating profit | 50 | 74 | +24 | +47.9 | _ | _ |
| | Net profit | 23 | 46 | +23 | +97.8 | 39 | 118% |

^{*} The full-year consolidated earnings forecast for net sales was revised to 900 billion yen from an initial forecast of 800 billion yen on January 31, 2022.



Power & Utility



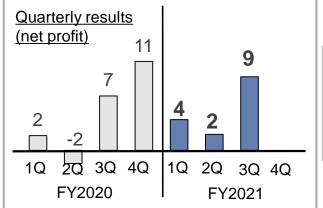
Profit increased due to the effect of inventories reflecting rising LP gas import prices.

| (100 million yen) | | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|
| Gross profit | | 146 | 152 | +5 | |
| Selling, general and administrative expe | l nses | -139 | -141 | -2 | |
| Operating profit | | 8 | 13 | +5 | |
| Share of profit (loss investments accour using the equity me | ited for | 6 | 12 | +6 | |
| Net profit | | 7 | 14 | +8 | |

The number of customers under direct contract rose 5,000 from the end of the previous fiscal year, to approx. 557,000. For LP gas sales volume, demand for gas for business and industrial use was recovering. The overall sales volume remained unchanged from the year-ago level, reflecting decreases in wholesale sales and sales of gas for automobile use. Profit increased chiefly due to a recovery in the industrial gas business, reflecting the resumption of normal economic activity and the effect of inventories given a rise in import prices of LP gas.

| FY2021 | Achievement |
|--------|-------------|
| Plan | rate |

25 57%



| Profit (loss) of major affiliates | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| ITOCHU ENEX HOME-LIFE NISHI-NIHON | 4 | 3 | -0 |
| ECORE (The Company's equity 51%) | 3 | 5 | +2 |
| ENEARC (The Company's equity 50%) | 3 | 3 | -1 |

| Number of customers (1,000) | End of March 2021 | End of December 2021 | Changes |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Number of customers under direct LP gas supply contracts | 552 | 557 | +5 |
| Number of customers for electricity retail | 109 | 117 | +8 |
| | EV0000 | EV/0004 | |

| Sales volumes | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| LP gas (thousand tons) | 328 | 323 | -1% |
| Industrial gas (thousand tons) | 49 | 50 | +3% |



Car-Life



Profit decreased due to a decline in retail margins in the oil business, despite a recovery in the car dealer business.

| (100 million yen) | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Gross profit | 344 | 341 | -3 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | -289 | -286 | +3 |
| Operating profit | 56 | 56 | -0 |
| Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method | 0 | 1 | +0 |
| Net profit | 31 | 28 | -3 |

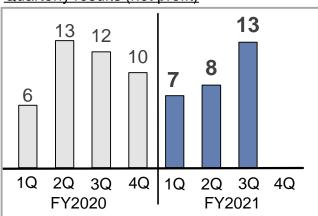
| Major factors for increase/ of | decrease |
|--------------------------------|----------|
|--------------------------------|----------|

The number of filling stations decreased by 37 from the end of the previous fiscal year to 1,650. The sales volume of kerosene fell year on year, while demand for gasoline and diesel oil increased chiefly due to the resumption of normal economic activity. The overall sales volume of oil products increased year on year. The number of new cars sold increased year on year due to a recovery in sales of new model cars, etc. Profit declined due to the significant effect of a decrease in retail margins in the oil business, despite a recovery in the car dealer business.

| FY2021 | Achievement |
|--------|-------------|
| Plan | rate |

38 75%

Quarterly results (net profit)



| Profit (loss) of major affiliates | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| ENEX FLEET | 18 | 12 | -6 |
| Osaka Car Life Group (The Company's equity 51.95%) | 4 | 7 | +3 |

| Sales volumes | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Gasoline (thousand KL) | 1,276 | 1,291 | +1% |
| Kerosene (thousand KL) | 211 | 181 | -14% |
| Diesel oil (thousand KL) | 1,502 | 1,539 | +2% |
| New cars (thousand units) | 18 | 19 | +5% |
| Used cars (thousand units) | 16 | 16 | -0% |

^{*} FY2020 1Q to 3Q results for Gasoline have been recalculated and are different from those in the previous year's presentation materials.

Industrial Business



Profit decreased year on year due to the absence of temporary earnings, etc., but the asphalt business recovered.

| (| 100 million yen) | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | Gross profit | 69 | 69 | +1 |
| | Selling, general and administrative expenses | -31 | -36 | -5 |
| | Operating profit | 38 | 33 | -5 |
| | Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method | 1 | 0 | -0 |
| | Net profit | 30 | 23 | -7 |

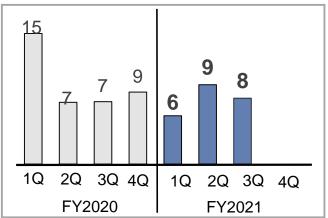
| Major factors for increase/ decrease | decrease |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
|--------------------------------------|----------|

The sales volume in the asphalt business decreased year on year due to comprehensive measures to ensure profitable sales. Sales volume in the marine fuel business was also down year on year, as the supply of fuel for inland vessels for new routes of existing customers was offset by a decrease in the supply of fuel for ocean going vessels. The sales volume of corporate fleet refueling cards increased year on year, reflecting activities to find new customers. Profit decreased, as an increase in profit in the asphalt business was offset by the absence of the temporary earnings from operations in response to fluctuations in crude oil prices as well as financial income in the previous fiscal year.

| FY2021 | Achievement |
|--------|-------------|
| Plan | rate |

26 88%

Quarterly results (net profit)



| Sales volumes | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Gasoline (thousand KL) | 537 | 617 | +15% |
| Kerosene (thousand KL) | 289 | 290 | +0% |
| Diesel oil (thousand KL) | 802 | 922 | +15% |
| Heavy fuel oil (thousand KL) | 1,683 | 1,366 | -19% |
| Asphalt (thousand tons) | 227 | 210 | -7% |



Power & Utility Division

CSHIFT!

Profit increased sharply due to valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company

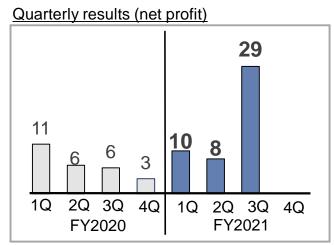
| (100 million yen) | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Gross profit | 85 | 69 | -16 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | -37 | -39 | -2 |
| Operating profit | 50 | 74 | +24 |
| Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method | 2 | 3 | +2 |
| Net profit | 23 | 46 | +23 |

| Major factors for increase | / decrease |
|----------------------------|------------|
|----------------------------|------------|

Among electricity retail sales, high-voltage power sales volume increased year on year due to the winning of large projects. Low-voltage power sales volume increased year on year with a rise in the number of contracts, mainly for household use. Demand in the heat provision business declined year on year due to a far lower average temperature in the summer than the year-ago level. Profit increased sharply due to valuation gains from making mega solar power plants subsidiaries of the Company, despite narrower electricity retail margins due to higher procurement prices caused by surging resource prices.



39 118%



| Profit (loss) of major affiliates | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| ENEX Electric Power Group | 8 | 6 | -2 |
| ENEX LIFE SERVICE | 2 | 2 | -0 |
| Tokyo Toshi Service Company (The Company's equity 66.6%) | 10 | 9 | -1 |
| Oji-Itochu Enex power retailing Co., Ltd. (The Company's equity 60.0%) | 9 | 4 | -5 |

| Sales vo | <u>olumes</u> | FY2020 1Q to 3Q Results | FY2021 1Q to 3Q Results | Changes |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Electricit (GWh)* | y Retail | 1,636 | 1,800 | +10% |
| | Sales of high voltages* | 1,236 | 1,328 | +7% |
| Breakdown | Sales of low voltages* | 401 | 472 | +18% |
| Steam (thou | usand tons) | 380 | 357 | -6% |
| Heat quanti | ty (TJ) | 974 | 928 | -5% |

- * Calculated based on preliminary values
- * Electricity retail includes agency quantity.

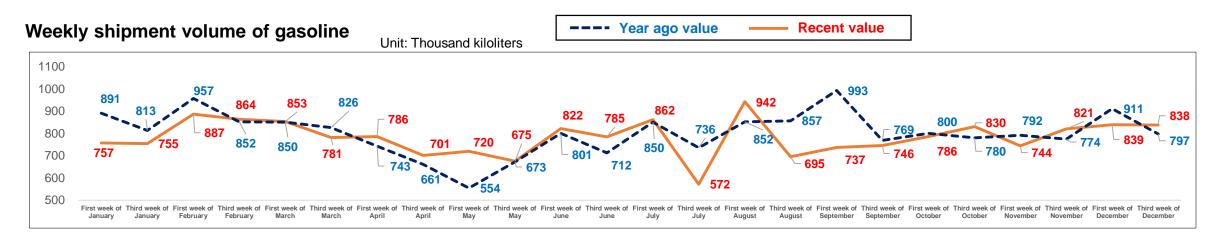






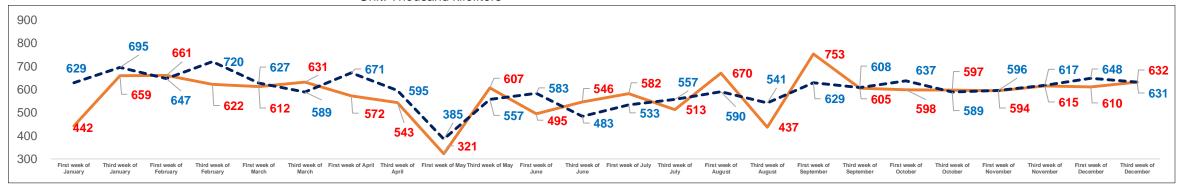


[Reference] Shipments of gasoline and diesel oil in Japan (national statistics)



Weekly shipment volume of diesel oil

Unit: Thousand kiloliters



^{*} Created based on statistics from Petroleum Association of Japan





[Reference] Monthly sales volume of LP gas (December to November, national statistics)

Unit: Thousand tons

| | C | eceml | ber | January | | | February | | | March | | | | April | | May | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|---------|----------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|---------|------|------|---------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes |
| For household and business use | 804 | 828 | +3% | 780 | 813 | +4% | 747 | 736 | -1% | 749 | 764 | +2% | 646 | 616 | -5% | 513 | 522 | +2% |
| For cars | 51 | 37 | -27% | 45 | 29 | -36% | 42 | 27 | -36% | 41 | 31 | -24% | 29 | 30 | +3% | 22 | 26 | +18% |
| Total | 855 | 865 | +1% | 825 | 842 | +2% | 789 | 763 | -3% | 790 | 795 | +1% | 675 | 646 | 4% | 535 | 548 | +2% |

| | June | | | July | | | August | | | September | | | October | | | N | loveml | ber | Total | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------|------|---------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | 2019 | 2020 | Changes | Year before last | Last one year | Changes |
| For household and business use | 454 | 494 | +9% | 451 | 458 | +2% | 412 | 405 | -2% | 401 | 442 | +10% | 526 | 509 | -3% | 616 | 618 | +0% | 7,099 | 7,205 | +1% |
| For cars | 31 | 30 | -3% | 37 | 33 | -11% | 35 | 31 | -11% | 35 | 29 | -17% | 36 | 33 | -8% | 33 | 31 | -6% | 437 | 367 | -16% |
| Total | 485 | 524 | +8% | 488 | 491 | +1% | 447 | 436 | -2% | 436 | 471 | +8% | 562 | 542 | -4% | 649 | 649 | +0% | 7,536 | 7,572 | +0% |

^{*} Created based on statistics from Japan LP Gas Association





[Reference] Monthly sales of new cars (Standard-sized cars, compact cars and kei (light) cars) (January to December, national statistics)

Unit: Thousand units

| - | | Janua | ry | February | | | March | | | April | | | | May | | June | | |
|--|------|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes |
| Standard- sized and compact cars | 193 | 208 | +8% | 233 | 227 | -3% | 322 | 329 | +2% | 145 | 183 | +26% | 124 | 166 | +34% | 182 | 198 | +9% |
| Kei cars | 108 | 116 | +7% | 129 | 135 | +5% | 163 | 181 | +11% | 75 | 106 | +42% | 51 | 96 | +89% | 102 | 99 | -3% |
| Total | 301 | 324 | +8% | 362 | 362 | +0% | 485 | 510 | +5% | 220 | 289 | +32% | 175 | 262 | +50% | 284 | 297 | +4% |

| | July | | | August | | | September | | | October | | | November | | | December | | | Total | | |
|--|------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------|------|---------|---------|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | 2020 | 2021 | Changes | Year before last | Last one year | Changes |
| Standard- sized and compact cars | 207 | 213 | +3% | 169 | 176 | + 4% | 252 | 170 | -33% | 221 | 151 | -32% | 219 | 189 | -14% | 211 | 191 | -9% | 2,479 | 2,399 | -3% |
| Kei cars | 123 | 97 | -22% | 101 | 88 | -13% | 138 | 87 | -37% | 154 | 103 | -33% | 159 | 133 | -16% | 136 | 118 | -14% | 1,439 | 1,358 | -6% |
| Total | 331 | 309 | -6% | 270 | 264 | -2% | 391 | 257 | -34% | 375 | 253 | -32% | 378 | 322 | -15% | 347 | 309 | -11% | 3,918 | 3,757 | -4% |

^{*} Compiled based on statistical data issued by the Japan Automobile Dealers Association Japan Light Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle Association





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